

will not hereafter in any way encourage or give aid and practi

THE MILITARY CENSORSHIP.

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To like purport the New York Evening Post remarks as follows :

CLAIMS ON PERU.

We are happy to announce that the tedious and protracted negotiations for an adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Peruvian Government have been brought to an auspicious conclusion. The convention on that subject, including the amendments proposed by our Senate and accepted by Peru, will shortly be published, and the Commission provided by the act of the last session of Congress to carry the convention into effect will be organized without unnecessary delay.

aforesaid, has terminated its session without finding an indictment, or presentment, or other proceeding against any

"Congress had not anticipated and so had not provided for the emergency. The municipal authorities were powerless and inactive. The judicial machinery seemed as if it had been designed not to sustain the Government, but to embarrass and betray it.

"In this emergency the President felt it his duty to employ with over the maximum of his constitutional powers. He confided to him in cases of insurrection and rebellion into the field such military and naval forces, unauthorized by the existing laws, as seemed necessary. He directed measures to prevent the use of the post office for treasonous purposes. He suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* for foreign countries to maintain peace, and to insure against a blockade, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being or about to engage in disloyal and treasonable practices to be arrested by special civil as well as military authorities and detained in military custody, when there was no present threat to the national safety."

NATURAL LEADERSHIP.

that we need leadership that shall possess unity and worth, without depressing whole classes of population. We require a body of men in civil as in affairs who have the skill, the daring, the generosity to stand by the people, without a system of flattery, and without a regard to the narrow selfishness and strength of ignorance and error. We need men who can be readily welded for the molding of our nationality must be combined with the right of individual freedom that is consistent with progress. A struggle against the internal or external oppressions is largely wanting. The people are not as such as has never had its parallel; but those who are cognized as master-spirits too often follow every purport that to which they are justly entitled. They stand at the helm in the activities of commerce and industry, in the practice of the professions, in the arts, or the events of the past; conducting agricultural matters, inventing machines, superintending public affairs, intelligence, and wealth are not at the disposal of duty. They toil and spin and complain, and are consequent of public affairs to men in line to direct them.

BORDER-STATE LOYALTY.

the difference in the sentiment of loyalty, as
 oped in the Border Slaveholding States and
 ose which are non-slaveholding, was forcibly
 to the consideration of his hearers by
 rev. Dr. BELLows, on the occasion of a re-
 address, when, called to follow Mr. Bancroft
 opening of a Loyal League in New York
 he held the following language :

could not help thinking, as Mr. Bancroft was speaking, the conflicts and sufferings of the Border States at every hour, how little can those who have not actually lived through them realize their intensity! It is incredible to fight, standing in this scene of festive elegance and entertainment, exhilarated with music and flowers, with all more by the company of our wives and daughters, with our hearts free from bitterness or rage, that so close as Western Virginia, Southern Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, this war, a matter of mild and reasonable dispute for us, for a million of our countrymen a question of intensest personal hatreds and the vindictive passions."

A UNION LEAGUE CONVENTION.

CLAVLAND, (O.) MAY 20.—Hon. B. P. Spaulding presided at the Union League Convention to-day. It was attended by the Hon. Montgomery Blair, David Paulding, Esq., and the Hon. Messrs. J. M. Ashley, John C. Jones, James Lane, and many others. Resolutions to support the Administration, &c were unanimously adopted. The address was made by

A MILITARY RESTRICTION.

But, while this right of free discussion may be properly asserted in the face equally of military assumption on the one hand or of questioning liberty on the other, it is not necessary to give to exercise of this undoubted right the exaggeration of factions bravado or of partisan violence. It is to be expected doubtless that the recent unjust arrest of Mr. Vallandigham would be surrounded by many self-appointed champions of free speech" in a temper of ranting rather of suicidal rancor against the Administration than of bold and resolute respect for law and right. And this fact we may find the practical reason why a true friend of the Government must deplore the hasty and illegal proceedings of Gen. Burn-

e. To this effect the

[illegible]

We have in these remarks treated the decision of the court as if Mr. Kellenschwan were a *bona fide* creditor.

[illegible]

THE ALFORD FOREIGN LOAN

Washington despatch to the New York Evening Post

Notwithstanding the fact that a gentleman connected with the Treasury Department sailed for Europe in the morning of Saturday last, and that it has been accepted as evidence of the truth of a statement that he was to go out as agent of the Government to perfect negotiations for the taking of a large European loan, his proposals for such were said to have been sent to Mr. Chase by Mr. Jewell, I am enabled to contradict his report. No such loan is contemplated. The gentleman who left on Saturday

VICTORIES IN MISSISSIPPI

BURNING OF THE STATE CAPITOL—REPORT-
ED EVACUATION OF VICKSBURG.

U. S. GRANT, Major Gen.

The Republican states that the President received a despatch yesterday afternoon from Gen. Hurlbut, who telegraphs from Memphis that information has been received there from a citizen of Jackson that the enemy evacuated Vicksburg on Saturday last, and was endeavoring to escape Grant by moving up in a northwesterly direction, between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers towards Lexington, Mississippi.

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red river on the morning of the 4th, and on the 5th took possession of Fort De Russey, about eight miles from the mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of the city of Alexandria without resistance. Gen. Banks arrived in Alexandria on the evening of the 6th, and I turned the city over to him.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. Albatross.

A SKIRMISH NEAR WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, MAY 19.—To Major Gen. Schenck: My cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry to-day, six miles from here, in which they killed six and captured seven, including a captain and a lieutenant. I hear of no casualties on our side. My cavalry are still in pursuit.

R. H. MILROY, Major General.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, MAY 19.—With the exception of a force consisting of eleven small regiments under the rebel Morgan, on the north side of the Cumberland, all the reports of the rebels attempting the invasion of Kentucky are discredited at headquarters. It is thought that the despatches from Mount Vernon, Somerset, and elsewhere, come from rebel sources, and are designed to prevent the Federal troops from reinforcing Gen. Rosecrans or invading East Tennessee.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW YORK, MAY 20.—The steamer *La Cor*, from Newbern on the 17th, has arrived. All was quiet at Newbern, and our troops were in excellent health. Gen. Foster is completing the fortifications there.

THE SENTENCE OF MR. VAILANDIGHAM.

The Cincinnati papers received last night bring us the following and sentence of the Military Commission in the case of Mr. Vailandigham, and also Gen. Burdick's approval of the same, as promulgated in general orders from his headquarters. The sentence was correctly announced in the Intelligencer yesterday, but we repeat the information to-day in due official form, omitting only the charge and specification, which were published in our paper of the 13th instant.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 68

I. At a Military Commission which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of May, 1863 pursuant to Special Orders No. 135, of April 21, 1863, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brig Gen. Robt B. Potter, United States Volunteer, is President, was arraigned and tried Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification

The charge and specification were laid

[illegible]

And as to these words, "Not Guilty,"
on the charge "Guilty."

And the Comandant in do there ore sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some of the forts of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of this department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner, Clement L. Vallandigham, in accordance with the said sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

By command of Major General BURNSIDE
LEWIS RICH

Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM SUFFOLK, (VA.)

By the arrival of an officer of Gen. Gettys staff, in this city yesterday we learn that military affairs in and around Suffolk (Maj. Gen. Peck's command) are comparatively quiet. Gen. Peck is hard at work with the pick and shovel, rendering his position still more formidable against an assault, in the event of Gen. Longstreet returning to a

renewal of the siege. The works which the

erected and abandoned, around Suffolk, are very extensive. They even went so far as to put up telegraph wires to enable them readily and constantly to communicate with each other, and to report parties of their line, extending over a distance of several miles. They left behind many a mound of sand as monuments of their activity and intention to effect a regular system of siege. No doubt the alarm of Gen. Hooker caused Gen. Longstreet to precipitately abandon his schemes for the taking of Suffolk. It seems that the rebels expected the Federal forces, on the approach of the Confederates, to evacuate Suffolk to protect Portsmouth and Norfolk.